

WEATHER.

Fair and mild temperature to-night and Wednesday; light to moderate variable winds.
FULL REPORT ON PAGE EIGHTEEN

WASHINGTON, D. C., TUESDAY, MAY 19, 1914.—TWENTY-TWO PAGES.

About every one in Washington who reads all reads The Star.

CLOSING NEW YORK STOCK QUOTATIONS PAGE 18

ONE CENT.

AWED BY MORGAN, MELLEN TESTIFIES

Banker Always Had His Way With New Haven, Says Former President.

TELLS OF BIG DEALS MADE THROUGH TAMMANY

Humiliated by Financier When He Objected to Report on Westchester Transaction.

Charles S. Mellen today resumed the remarkable story he is unfolding before the Interstate commerce commission concerning the vast and complicated financial operations of the New Haven railroad and its various subsidiaries.

Chief Counsel Folk, for the commission, directed his inquiries today chiefly to developing the dominant part taken in the transactions by prominent figures on the board of directors of the New Haven railroad, and more particularly the late J. Pierpont Morgan and William Rockefeller.

Mr. Mellen responded readily to this line of inquiry, telling in detail of his relations with Mr. Morgan, including some differences which he said had occurred. Mr. Mellen went fully into the acquisition of the New York, Westchester and Boston road by the New Haven.

Operated Through Tammany.

This brought out further references to the part taken by the late Police Inspector Thomas F. Byrnes of New York, who, Mr. Mellen testified, operated through the police on 14th street, where, you know, Tammany Hall is located.

Mr. Mellen, when questioned about differences with Mr. Morgan regarding the Westchester deal, testified that he had been "humiliated" by Mr. Morgan. At first he hesitated to relate the conversation, but when Mr. Morgan was dead, but when pressed for an answer he said that Mr. Morgan had asked him if he thought he was a "big deal" or not. Mr. Mellen said that he had been drawn down by Mr. Morgan, and that he had been a great deal of trouble to Mr. Morgan and was, perhaps, a little afraid of him.

Mr. Mellen answered the rapid fire of questions with readiness and seeming composure and frequently evoked laughter by some of his answers. The commission was filled with spectators, including many ladies, and the hearing was followed with intense interest.

Attracts Large Crowd.

A large crowd besieged the committee hearing today, eager to get a glimpse of Mr. Mellen and hear the continuance of his story. The clash between Attorney General McReynolds and the commission over the taking of the Mellen testimony, and the seeming expectation that a considerable sprinkling of women would be present at the hearing, heightened interest in the proceedings.

Among the 200 spectators was a considerable number of women. Several women have been regular attendants at the hearings throughout the proceedings.

Mr. Mellen testified that he was called upon to testify at 10:30 o'clock. In response to inquiries of Mr. Folk, Mr. Mellen told how he had become president of the Northern Pacific.

"How long were you president of the Northern Pacific?" asked Mr. Folk.

"Six years."

"How did you become president?"

Offered Place by Morgan.

"I was asked by J. P. Morgan to become president," said Mr. Mellen.

Mr. Mellen testified that Mr. Morgan called him on the telephone and tendered the place to him. About two or three weeks later, Mr. Mellen said, he became president. He did not know when he took the stand, but he said that his salary would be \$50,000 a year. He added that he knew it "would be all right."

"You think you are worth \$50,000 a year?" asked Mr. Folk.

"I think I am worth it," Mr. Mellen replied.

"How many directors shaped the road's financial policy?"

"There was a committee of three or four, Morgan, Rockefeller, Brooker and I, and at one time, Ledyard. Morgan and Rockefeller were the only ones who remained on the committee all the time I was president."

Mr. Folk presented a telegram from Jacob H. Schiff to Mr. Mellen, saying that Kuhn, Loeb & Co. of New York would be glad to negotiate \$12,000,000 of bonds to be issued by the Boston and Maine.

"What you give Mr. Schiff opportunity to bid on those bonds?" asked Mr. Folk.

"Why not?"

"I think it was considered that the bonds were satisfactorily placed elsewhere, of course, I had not authority personally to place bonds. That was within the power of the finance committee."

"What would have happened had you turned over these bonds to Kuhn, Loeb & Co.?"

"I should have felt that I properly might have been dismissed," was Mr. Mellen's emphatic reply.

Bankers Took Chances.

Concerning a later bond transaction, Mr. Mellen said:

"Kuhn, Loeb & Co. bought a large issue of our bonds—4 per cent.—on a five-per-cent basis. I don't know whether they made money on that transaction or not. I hope they did, as they were taking some chances."

"Was that arrangement with Kuhn, Loeb & Co. made with the consent of the board of directors?" asked Mr. Folk.

"Oh, yes," said Mr. Mellen. "Mr. Morgan and the entire board concurred in the transaction."

"Who was the real power in the board?"

"All directors had the same authority."

COXE AND "ARMY" MADE DISTRICT

Commander Asks Permission to Deliver Address From the Capitol Steps.

GIVES ALLEGED FRAME-UP IN ROSENTHAL'S MURDER

Tells of Talks He Had With Rose and Webber in Prison—Verdict Is Expected by Monday.

General Coxe, with his wife and little daughter, rode in a phaeton at the head of the army, the "generals" son, mounted on a pony, riding beside the phaeton. The army walked.

A drummer, a bugler and a color bearer headed the marching contingent, the six other privates trailing along behind. Five of the marchers, it was stated, were with the army when the start was made from the Rockville pike by way of Drummond, Somerset and Friendship Heights, Md.; Tenleytown and Georgetown.

General Coxe and his army were met at the District line by Capt. Schneider of the seventh precinct, who, in the name of Maj. Sylvester, superintendent of police, welcomed them to the District of Columbia. Capt. Schneider informed "Gen." Coxe that he had been instructed by Maj. Sylvester to see that the army was not molested as it moved through the District and to protect it from any attempted rudeness.

Different on Former Visit.

Gen. Coxe responded, saying the welcome was vastly different from that with which he and his army were met on the first invasion of Washington twenty years ago. At that time, he said, the marchers were met by a big force of police, armed with revolvers, army rifles and other weapons, and were virtually under arrest from the time they passed the District line.

"Gen." Coxe announced this afternoon that he will speak tonight on 23d street just west of M street in Georgetown.

The army bivouacked at Drummond, just across the District line in Maryland, for luncheon. The triumphal entry into the business center of Georgetown is scheduled for 1 o'clock this afternoon, and the travel-stained pedestrians expect to arrive as per schedule.

Gen. Coxe today addressed letters to Vice President Marshall and Speaker Clark, asking permission to speak from the steps of the Capitol Thursday afternoon. He asked the letters that reply be addressed to him at the New Willard Hotel, which is to be his stopping place in Washington.

Where the army is to stop while in the city is a matter of conjecture.

Coxey Scorns Political Parties.

The army arrived at Rockville at 8 o'clock this morning, but remained only one hour. The men had spent the night in Gathersburg, leaving that place early this morning for the tramp to Rockville.

Coming to a halt in front of the courthouse in Rockville, the campaigners mingled with the crowd of townspeople. "Gen." Coxe made a speech in which he pointed the finger of scorn at all political parties, the Republicans and Democrats, prohibitionists and suffragists.

The general also paid his respects to the non-interfering bonds in public policy, advocated the building of limited roads by the government and proposed the issuance of large quantities of non-interest-bearing bonds in public policy.

One recruit joined the army at Gathersburg, bringing the force up to nine. The nine included a drummer and a bugler, as well as the man who carried the flag. Just before the march was to do on reaching Washington none of the privates seemed to know if "Gen." Coxe was in the city. He kept the matter a profound secret.

CLAIM JOHNSON, MILAN AND ANSMITH WILL GO

Pittsburgh Federals to Get Them Next Year, Is Report—Griffith Denies It.

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CHICAGO, May 19.—"Pitcher Walter Johnson, Catcher Ansmith and Outfielder Clyde Milan of the Nationals, three of the American League's greatest stars, have put their names to an agreement to sign with the Pittsburgh Federals at the end of this season," says today's edition of the Evening Post. The story adds:

"For the next few days the fans probably will be treated to denials from various league officials. This is to be expected, and always follows news of importance."

"By getting hold of Walter Johnson they will have one of the two greatest drawing cards in baseball, the other being Ty Cobb. The fact that Johnson and Cobb are being lured to the Federals is an open secret. He played a long time with the Senators at a low salary. He has been a holdout for the past. He believes he is entitled to big money."

"Nothing to It"—Griffith.

"Nothing to it," was Manager Griffith's terse comment when asked if he knew anything of the story. "The Federals are falling and the story is a press agent scheme," he added.

BIG RELIGIOUS GATHERING.

Church of New Jerusalem Holding Convention in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, May 19.—The ninety-fourth annual session of the general convention of the Church of the New Jerusalem and affiliated bodies opened in this city today with the meeting of the council of ministers. Delegates from almost every state in the Union and several ministers from South American points and Canada are attending.

The principal discussion today was led by Rev. James J. Warren of Cambridge, Mass., who spoke on "Our Mission to the World."

Rev. Walter B. Murray of Bridgewater, Mass., also spoke, and remarks were heard from Rev. Louis J. Hoeck of Cincinnati, chairman of the council of ministers. The session of the council of ministers will last three days, and this will be followed by an open convention.

Tampico Oil Operations Resumed.

NEW YORK, May 19.—According to reports connected with the Mexican Petroleum Company, operations are now going on at Tampico unhampered. The company's employees are back on the property and oil is being shipped without interruption.

BECKER DEFENSE LAUNCHES CASE

First Witness Called for Former Police Lieutenant Is Jacob Reich.

GIVES ALLEGED FRAME-UP IN ROSENTHAL'S MURDER

Tells of Talks He Had With Rose and Webber in Prison—Verdict Is Expected by Monday.

NEW YORK, May 19.—The defense launched its case today at the trial of Charles Becker, former police lieutenant, for the murder of the gambler Herman Rosenthal, and called as its first witness Jacob Reich, alias Jack Sullivan, "king of the newsboys."

Sullivan told of two alleged conversations with Rose in prison in which, he swore, Rose had said: "Whitman wants Becker and I am going to give him to him. Self-preservation is the first law of nature. I'm going to look out for myself."

This conversation, according to the witness, occurred in the Tombs. Later, names were transferred to the Westside prison. Sullivan said he asked Rose whether he still intended to "frame up" Becker.

"Rose said he did," said the witness. "Then I had a talk with Webber. He told me his lawyer had advised him to get on the band wagon and corroborate Rose. Then I went back to Rose and advised him to kill himself before he 'framed up' Becker."

He laughed and said Vallon was with him, and that they would all be out of jail the next day.

Contention of Defense.

Whether Becker will take the stand was still undecided today. Rosenthal died in a gambler's war, at the hands of the four gunmen put to death for the crime according to the contention of Martin T. Manton, chief counsel for the defense, in his opening address. It was doubtful, he said, that Jack Rose intended to take the stand to slay Rosenthal, but Rose was acting for himself, not for Becker.

Upon the opening of court the defense made a motion to dismiss the indictment against Becker on the ground of insufficient evidence. The motion was denied.

Mr. Manton then began his opening address, bringing the force up to nine. Rosenthal had been murdered and that four gunmen had murdered him. He intended to prove, however, that Jack Rose was the victim of a frame-up. Manton said it was probably true that Rose visited "Lefty Louie" and the other gunmen and urged them to kill Rosenthal, but Becker wanted them to do so.

Rose's Veracity Attacked.

"But," said Manton, "it doesn't follow that he told the truth to the gunmen. As a matter of fact, Rose was acting entirely upon his own initiative. I will show that Rose said, 'It's my life or Becker's, and I'm not going to commit suicide.'"

A reporter for a morning paper will testify that he called Becker from Times Square directly after the murder.

Mr. Manton announced that thirty witnesses would be called by the defense and that of these four would be entirely new to the case. The defense, he added, would not take more than three days to present its evidence, and figuring from this statement a verdict in the case should be expected on Monday.

Defense Introduces Record.

After recess last yesterday the defense read to the jury a copy of the testimony before the grand jury that indicted Becker. In this record Pitt swore Becker was innocent and had been "framed" by Whitman.

Letters written by Becker at Sing Sing prison, and after he was brought back to the Tombs were produced by Mr. Manton. The letters were addressed to "My Dear Pal Charles" and contained numerous assertions that Becker was being framed by the police. Pitt finally confessed to be in his handwriting.

One letter, addressed to the Tombs and signed "Hiram Charles," was dated April 2. At that time Pitt said Becker in the day, he was holding conference with Assistant District Attorney Groehl. In the letter Pitt asked Becker to "give him the cold shoulder," and whether the writer could do something to add the writer to the list of "scoundrels" who were negotiating with Mr. Groehl?" asked Mr. Manton.

"I was trying to fix it up for Becker to confess and show the men higher up as grafters," answered Pitt.

Pitt Sticks to Story.

Pitt stuck to his story about being asked by Becker to kill "Bald Jack" Rose, the informer, while Becker was being taken on a train from New York to Sing Sing.

Pitt appeared to be even more nervous during his cross-examination than at any time he was on the stand. In the middle of the cross-examination Becker moved to a far end of his counsel's table, where he could gaze directly into the face of the witness. He stared at him during the rest of the afternoon and was apparently eager to catch the eye of his old-time friend and companion. In this he was unsuccessful, however.

Negro Youth Aids State.

James Marshall, a negro youth, followed Pitt on the stand.

"I first met Charles Becker," said Marshall, "during February, 1911, when he gave me a report to him to gamble with it and report to him when I had gambled. From that time on I gambled in many places, always reporting to Becker."

Marshall also told of seeing Becker near 12th street and 14th avenue in Cambridge, Mass., who spoke on "Our Mission to the World."

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TEN DAYS REMAIN FOR ASSESSMENT APPEALS

Assessor Expects the Final Increase to Be Approximately Same as Three Years Ago.

With a discussion of the question of lary rights for women as the special order of the day, the opening hours were devoted to routine business, including presentation of reports from standing committees.

In an effort to place certain restrictions on the distribution of money for negro education the committee on education presented a report, which was adopted, urging that the educational board be given discretionary powers in distributing the assessment of \$95,000 for educational work. It was pointed out in the report that in past years \$20,000 of this fund had been applied to negro education without restrictions.

MINISTER LOZANO QUILTS

Mexican Minister of Communications and Public Works Thanked for Services.

MEXICO CITY, May 19.—Considerable interest is displayed in the news of the resignation of Jose Maria Lozano, minister of communications and public works, which has just been announced. No reason is assigned for Lozano's retirement. A train came in from San Luis Potosi last night, but it brought no Americans. This was a disappointment, as it was expected that the American vice consul at Saltillo, John R. Sullivan, would be aboard.

SIX SAILORS ARRESTED.

Charged at Duluth With Violating Immigration Laws.

DULUTH, Minn., May 19.—Charged with violation of the immigration laws, six sailors of the steamer James H. Reed were arrested here today on charges preferred by Capt. Brown of the steamer. The United States immigration service will take charge of the men, and if they are found guilty they will be deported.

WANT U. S. TROOPS TO STAY.

Judge Lindsey and Others to Describe Colorado Conditions.

CHICAGO, May 19.—Judge Ben B. Lindsey of Denver and five women from Colorado passed through Chicago today on their way to Washington to beg President Wilson not to withdraw the federal troops from the strike zone.

Judge Lindsey declared civil war would result if the regulars were replaced by militiamen.

In the Lindsey party are Mrs. Lee Champion of the Colorado women's relief committee and the following, who passed through the battle at Ludlow: Mrs. Mary Petruse, who lost three children in the "death hole"; Mrs. Pearl July and Mrs. M. H. Thomas, with her two young children. Mrs. Lindsey became ill here and will not complete the trip.

CITY'S BANKS ARE DIVIDED.

Bristol, Va.-Tenn., in Two Federal Reserve Districts.

BRISTOL, Va.-Tenn., May 19.—The city of Bristol, which is evenly divided by the state line, has been placed in two federal reserve bank districts. The Tennessee city goes under the Atlanta reserve bank, while the Virginia goes under the Richmond bank. The Bristol banks asked to be placed in the Richmond district, but the request was denied. It is said that the only city in the United States that is similarly situated with reference to the reserve banks.

BISHOP A. W. WILSON PRESIDES.

Laity Rights for Women Topic at M. E. Church South Conference.

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla., May 19.—Bishop A. W. Wilson, senior member

PLEA FOR WORLD AMITY

Premier Okuma Asks Press to Work for International Peace.

TOKYO, Japan, May 19.—A plea to the press of the world to work for the removal of the misunderstandings and suspicions between the nations was made today by Premier Count Shigenobu Okuma in addressing a gathering of Japanese and foreign journalists.

He declared these misunderstandings and suspicions were terrible obstructions to the world's peace, but added that the time had not arrived in international relations to apply the Christian text, "Whoever shall smite on the right cheek turn to him the other also."

Nations, he said, must be strong and exact respect for their rights.

Canal Needs No Fortification.

The Japanese premier declared that unjustified suspicion has led to the fortification of peaceful countries such as New Zealand and Australia, and concluded: "America has no enemy, so what is the use of the fortification of the Panama canal?"

DEBT COMMISSION MEETS.

Virginians Consider Move of Holders of West Virginia Certificates.

RICHMOND, Va., May 19.—The Virginia debt commission is in executive session here today, at the call of Attorney General Figgard, considering the move made by attorneys for New York holders of West Virginia certificates to have a receiver appointed to handle the funds in case the United States Supreme Court renders a final decree in favor of Virginia.

SEEK PART OF ESTATE.

Action Started for Son of Lucien P. Smith, Titanic Victim.

UNIONTOWN, Pa., May 19.—Court officers stated today that proceedings had been commenced here to recover for the son of Lucien P. Smith, who went down with the Titanic, a part of his father's estate. Mrs. Smith, who was the daughter of Representative James A. Hughes of Huntington, W. Va., gave birth to a son a few weeks after the sinking of the vessel. Representative Hughes took out letters of administration upon the estate of his son, and it is said that the son's relatives assert he left no estate, having had an allowance of \$500 while he lived.

Marshall Go South Tonight.

Vice President Marshall will leave Washington tonight for Charlotte, N. C., to deliver an address tomorrow. He will be accompanied by Mrs. Marshall, and on their return trip they will stop at Richmond, Va., returning here Friday. Saturday Mr. and Mrs. Marshall will leave for Atlanta, Ga., where the Vice President will speak before Agnes Scott College.

Strike Livers Pool Scenic Railway.

EAST LIVERPOOL, Ohio, May 19.—Traffic on the Ohio Valley scenic railway, the trolley system connection between Vanport, Pa., and Steubenville, Ohio, was seriously interrupted today by a strike of power plant employees. They demanded an increase of 50 cents a day, to \$3.50.

Pope Receives Cardinal Gibbons.

ROME, May 19.—Cardinal Gibbons was received today in audience by the Pope.

\$300,000 Fire at De Kalb, Ill.

DE KALB, Ill., May 19.—Fire in the Jacob Haich agricultural implement plant here today caused a loss of about \$300,000. There was no insurance.

SAYS GEN. HUERTA IS CLOSE TO FALL

Former Minister of Interior Predicts Revolt of Army and People.

FLED FROM THE CAPITAL TO ESCAPE DEATH PLOT

Hooted by Mexicans in Vera Cruz and Glad of Protection of Americans.

VERA CRUZ, May 19.—Dr. Aureliano Urrutia, ex-minister of the interior, who fled from the capital because he feared assassination and in the belief that a revolt would shortly occur in the City of Mexico.

"I left the capital," he said, "for two reasons. The first was a knowledge of a plot against me, and the second was the army are tired of assassinating me, they saying I knew too much. Second, there has been planned a general revolt of the people and the army."

"I would not be surprised to receive now at any minute news of an uprising against Huerta, whom the people and the army are tired of assassinating. The people and the army are determined to rid themselves. I did not want to be in Mexico City when this occurred."

Twice Under Arrest.

Twice arrested and hustled through the streets by American soldiers and hissed and threatened by his countrymen, Urrutia was forced to face yesterday some of the indignities to which he subjected others while he was high in power at the capital. He expects to sail for Europe at the first opportunity.

In support of the sentiments of the crowd which stood before his hotel and shouted at him, Urrutia has been asked to order Urrutia's detention until such time as they have at Mexico City a new government and a new judiciary before whom charges against the ex-minister can be filed for alleged crimes perpetrated as governor general of the State of Coahuila.

There appears little likelihood that Urrutia will be held. At one time Gen. Huerta told him to leave as soon as possible, but, retreating, he sent word to him he might remain in Vera Cruz temporarily.

Preferred U. S. Protection.

Urrutia professed that his only desire was to remain here under protection of the Americans; that he had no object in going to Europe, and that to remain at the capital was to face the army of Huerta. Before night, however, he had decided that he would not stay.

The ex-minister's attitude of hostility on the part of the Americans. After he had been taken to a hotel from the police station where he was detained after his arrival, he crossed the street with his family, consisting of his wife and three children, to a cafe. American soldiers accompanied him. They stood in the dining room, near his table, and he was surrounded by a crowd of natives who muttered their threats and openly denounced him.

Dr. Torree, editor of El Dictamen, who was the leader of a demonstration against Dr. Urrutia, is still in the city, but he is not disturbing the peace. He has become a popular hero. He appeared in the street beneath the flag of the United States, and Dr. Urrutia at the Diligencias Hotel and began an impassioned speech.

Accused Him of Murder.

He shouted, "Assassin! Coward!" and charged that Urrutia was responsible for the execution of his brother, one of the deputies of the congress which Huerta dissolved. He cried out that Urrutia had killed his brother like a honest man and challenged him to appear before the small crowd of his countrymen, who had already gathered.

The ex-minister of the interior was one of the coolest men in the crowd. As he was being taken to his room, a correspondent asked him if he was not a coward.

"De la Torre accuses you of killing his brother."

"Not to that," replied Dr. Urrutia, smilingly. "I do not think that he will be able to prove it."

"Not since the 10th of September have I demonstrated in a striking manner the widespread anti-Huerta sentiment in Vera Cruz. Most fugitives from the capital are welcomed by the residents of Vera Cruz, but they find it difficult to separate Urrutia from the Huerta regime. Understanding the public dropping of the man by the provisional president, I am still working for him."

"Why, it would appear," said the big-framed fugitive, as he paced up and down his room, "that I am not in danger of my life from the Huerta regime. I am in danger of my life from the Huerta regime, and others that are an enemy at some point or other with the rebels."

Fleeing From Hateful Scenes.

"I assure you that I am doing neither. I am trying to get away from scenes and situations that have grown hateful to me and which are blotting the record of my country."

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Rebuked by the President.

The president rebuked Moseno and Lozano, saying his friend, Urrutia, had uttered the sentiment most pleasing to him.

"And that sentiment is one I am not in accord with the administration, its plans nor policy, and have openly told the president so. And yet they accuse me of intriguing for him."

Dr. Urrutia expects to sail on the steamer Tampico. Should the demonstrations against him continue he will be afforded refuge on the cruiser Erie until the Tampico sails.

Several residents of Vera Cruz have forwarded to the constitutional junta at Washington a petition that he use his influence with the State Department to have Dr. Urrutia held until there is an opportunity to prefer charges against him for his many alleged crimes.

MEDIATORS SURE OF THEIR SUCCESS